In the Senate-An Able Exposition

of the Evils and Abuses

whenever a difference of opinion or action

exists-these made his crime possible; these

made it possible for the assassin to expect

that he thought he was doing his party and

his country a service; these are the festering beds in which such fools are born into such

madmen and such schemes of wicked devil-

on public men and public service, Senator Pendleton said: "This system draws Sena-

tors and Representatives into such a position that not only do they neglect the chief duty

the worst. This appeal to love of money

and love of patronage as stimulants to ex-ertion creates a fierce and brutal party spirit which stops at no wrong in the accomplish-ment of its end. It makes an intelligent

It makes a free election and fair count im-

that the fittestmen shall administer the mun-

til still fitter and better men shall be found; that offices have no right to be,

except that a faithful execution of the dutie attached to them is necessary to the public

welfare, and that the maximum of efficiency

and minimum of cost constitute the condi

establish the idea that the business of fifty

ousiness men, upon business principles, and

all the more rigidly and faithfully because it

is the business of the people." Senator Pen-

his bill, saving he invited criticism and dis

to the senators on the other side of this cham

emoluments. This bill does not disturb you

in the possession of them. I appeal to the Senators on this side of the cham-

have no effices now. The chances

grasp. Let us now declare that we will have

be won by merit. Let us give this earnest of

give this token of the purity and patriotism

ment. Let us convince the people—even our opponents—that we contend for power, not

that we may enjoy the emoluments of offic

but that we may lead the country in the

inder the inspiration of true Democracy.

Patronage, however pleasant for the moment,

s a curse to any man or party. Let us put

t behind us now. Let us do the right now.

Let us destroy it now, and we will in future

disingaged our party and our President from

of early defeat in our coming victory, and in having saved the country from the perils

After Senator Pendleton's remarks, Sena-

position on the subject by Scuator Pendle-ton, said these were due to his own inability,

oth now and in the last Congress, to support

that feature of the Senator's measure pro-

riding for the establishment in Washington

of a board of examiners, or imperium in im-

now argued. He did not, for this rea-

en to awake public sentiment, out of

Senator Hill [Ga.] said that in his judg-

ment the difficulty was not in want of legis-

lation, and therefore it was very difficult to

lation. One great difficulty, he thought, was

that while everybody was preaching very

practicing it, and it did not seem to make any

sentatives were practicing it or not. While

diting a letter to his successor, that the Pres-

civil service complained of, had succeeded to

coalition? It was to secure to the Republi-

that letter was addressed, while yet the mourn-

departments and places in the civil ser-

which now environ it.'

none of these offices except those which may

our sincerity in the great reform. Let us

of our coming administration of the Govern-

of time will sooner or later put them in our

ber. You have the administration, you have

ussion of it. He closed as follows: "I appeal

exercise of the elective franchise impossible

THE APPEAL FOR 1882. shoes. If he indulges in a silk handkerchief In second at prospector for 1882, the AP- bis linen collar, starched with 30 per cent. FEAL has but one promise to make, and that is, taxed starch, and pinned, perchance, with a Street and the second of the s as the free of America see papers. The pin. Should the man of moderate means APPEAL is now regarded as one of the in- feel able to keep a horse and carriage, he when if the South Do history for the paid must shoe his horse with 40 per cent, taxed the later of the honory of the development of shore, driven on with a 54 per cent, taxed hammer, and harnessed with a 85 per cent.

hammer, and harnessed with a 85 per cent.

hamser, and harnessed with a 85 per cent.

hamser, and harnessed with a 85 per cent.

have a selected because the description of the courts in Tennessee had been to adpound taxed nickel plate. Then he must The paper wall continue to be the constant reflex ride in a 35 per cent. taxed carriage, ironed of the most modelle indedicence obtainable from with taxed iron, glued with 20 per cent, taxed of period of the secret. It will remain indicably glue, and put together with 8 cents per Democratic, but its space will be mainly deroted pound taxed screws. His home, whether a next do reserved of agriculture, trade, com- be owns it or not, must be carpeted more, manufactures, enterend improvement, the with a 40 per cent, taxed carpet, and framework of Southern resources and all branches his table must be set with 40 per cent, of columns. Where always on the abort for the taxed plates, 35 per cent, knives and forks; and one will are dead the mer semutional his victuals sweetened with 70 per cent. and well more pender to valided testes. The taxed sugar; salted with 100 per cent, taxed taxed sugar; salted with 100 per cent. taxed ed, by Judge J. J. Williams, of Winchester, May 20, 1881, and was served upon the per; spiced with 308 per cent. taxed spice; Comptroller May 24, 1881, by the Sheriff of May 20, 1881, an Comptroller May ber on the present to present both. It his rice puddings with 25 per cent, taxed spice; Davidson county. makes that the power expire of this country lies rice, and 25 per cent, taxed raisins. If The bill first gives a history of the creation of the debt, and sell labor to combine thirsty he drinks out of a 35 per cent, taxed of the debt, and alleges that a certain num

TERMS Dealy one year. GALLAWAY & KEATING,

MEMPHIS APPEAL

intolerable burdens upon the great mass of the people. In future elections the tariff should be made a leading issue. The system that robs labor for the benefit of monopolies; that makes men believe that they are being protected while they are being plundered; that flatters the poor with false promises of increased component is the squandering of money on the great mass of the poor with false promises of increased component is the squandering of money on the great mass of the poor with false promises of increased component is the squandering of money on the legality of the shadow-of-Death Circuit.

1. Because it appropriates revenue for a period of ninety-nine years, while the constitution directs that no appropriation shall be made for a longer period than two years, or until the rise of the next General Assembly.

2. It charges that it violates the constitution by conferring judicial powers on the executive officers of the State, in that it directs them to pass upon the legality of the bonds.

spacety settled, and in clearing up his land in August last many ladies from the North holders, but the passeer would chop up the fallen timber, and South assembled at Dansville, New the charita are labors to the "log-rolling." York, a fashionable health resort. Miss the State.

5. It vio when the hage logs would be rolled together Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, was there and burned. Appropriation bills for the im- and called a meeting of ladies present repreprovement of our rivers are passed by the senting ten Southern and eight Northern same methods. Metabers of Con-States, at which the following resolutions gress unite and help each other to log- were unanimously adopted:

were unanimously adopted:

Booked That we hearfly concur in Miss Willard's proposition to honor Mrs. President Jame

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Booked That by our influence and personal ef
force we will endeavor to secure the necessary

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force we will endeavor to secure the necessary

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Booked That by our influence and personal ef
force we will endeavor to secure the necessary

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Booked That by our influenc its navigation. But so soon as a bill is introduced for this purpose, amendments are
Seried for the improvement of all its tribuNorth and South. that are navigable only during a freshet. The Porter, of Nashville, is President; Miss Clara small streams hang on to the large rivers | Barton, of Dansville, New York, Secretary, ast as the poor hang on to their rich kin, or and Miss Mary Maxwell, of Nashville, weak candidate hangs to the coat-tail of a Treasurer, to whom all money should be rese are gratified to see that an effort will be Mrs. Polk, which these ladies propose to a special appropriation for the Mississippi husband, will cost about one thousand doliver alone. The great father of waters, the lars. It is proposed that this sum be raised triver alone. The great father of waters, the lars. It is proposed that this sum be raised Gantt & Patterson, Marks, Fitapatrick & inland sea, with its superior advantages, by contributions from all the States and Gregory, N. N. Cox, S. A. Champion, A. J.

arry hundreds of other streams, some of would be a sad commentary on State pride bell. bein unworthy of the appropriations which if Tennessee should fail to furnish more than O'Connor & Co., was the bondsman in t it is hoped will be secured by the popularity her proportionate share of the necessary sum of \$5000. of the Mississippi river. In discussing the means for an object so worthy. Mre. Polk roposition to appeal to Congress for a reflected honor upon the State during social appropriation to the Mississippi river the four years her husband was President. She is admired on this account, and stiff loved and respected on account of the historic fame of Tennessee if her portrait should be placed in the White House, the theater of her former triumphs. Memprise which should receive the sanction of everybody in Tennessee. If Mrs. Fall everybody in Tennessee. If Mrs. Falls does not raise a hundred dollars to remit to

onts, its confluents will follow in due time as

late last night, says that State Railroad Commissioners Barding and Pratt were there, and had made such an examination of the wreck of the bridge as was possible under whole water system of this valley shall be artin-cially completed, and transportation made so cheap that it will cease to be a vexed question.

This is a move in the right direction. So soon as the Mississippi is brought before Congress on its own intrinsic merits it will road company some radical changes, among Smith then read the act of the Forty-second Congress on its own intrinsic merits it will receive all needed appropriations. Captain Eads's jetties at the South Pass secures an unobstructed outlet to the sea, and the next anobstructed outlet to the sea, and the next business in hand is to secure an unobstructed navigation to the jetties. This accomplished, it will not be difficult for the tributaries to the Minissippi river to induce Congress to the Mississippi river to induce Congress to make all needed appropriations hereafter. When the foundations of a customhouse have been laid it is easy to obtain other appropriations, and as the building advances to completion the more readily is it pushed forward. The success of the jetties will be forward. The success of the jetties will be upon what they would report regarding the disaster and its extent, but would not make the general public, as it involved over \$26,-000,000, and was in reasing at the rate of Upon what they would not make the general public, as it involved over \$26,-000,000, and was in reasing at the rate of Upon what they would not make the general public, as it involved over \$26,-000,000, and was in reasing at the rate of Upon what they would not make the general public, as it involved over \$26,-000,000, and was in reasing at the rate of Upon what they would report regarding the disaster and its extent, but would not make alssippi river, and this great stream, made it public until they had consulted with Mr. over \$4000 a day. He referred to "the insig-

the whole United States. A majority of the population of the country live in this vast, rich and productive valley, which furnishes the greatest amount of our foreign and domestic commerce. Notwithstanding all this, less than twenty-five millions of dollars have been appropriated by Congress to the improvement of the Mississippi and its than half the amount appropriated for the state calmly, and with perfect respect for the improvement of rivers in other portions of departed, that his work, and only that to the Union. The Mississippi Valley has the which he has attached his signature, is by majority of population, furnishes the most elected to handle, and that what he has pubproducts, pays the most taxes, and therefore lished is not always trustworthy as to fact, demands an equal share of appropriations. In or creditable as far as opinion goes. Let it These appropriations we will get if the pol-

icy of improving the Misaissippi river first | would be an injustice to Pailadelphia and to should be adopted. With this great outlet | American publicism to judge either by Mr. to the sea made free of all obstructions to navigation, appropriations to its tributaries will follow just as paterally as appropriation to its tributaries mark; he has accomplished, in his way. will follow just as naturally as appropria- rather more than most of his professional tions for the Father of Waters must follow brethren have. But this does not justify the the success of Eads's jetties.

THE TARIFF AND THE POOR. poor man who advocates a protective tariff. Here in the South no one advocates a tariff

Here in the South so one a stort as one as a protective tariff.
Here in the South so one a stort as south as one a stort as a south as one as one as the stort as a south as one as the stort as a south as one as one as the stort as a south as one as the stort as a south as one as a south as one as the stort as a south as the stort as a south as one as the stort as a south as one as the stort as a south as one as a south as the stort as a south as one as a south as the stort as a south as the stort as a south as one as a south as the stort as a south as the stort as a south as the stort as a south as a south

the buttons call for 20 cents a pound and 35 per cent, on the value. Even the worsted braid is taxed 50 cents a pound and 30 per cent, on the value. Even the worsted braid is taxed 50 cents a pound and 30 per cent, on the value. The offensive taste of the defensive taste of the dered palatable. The offensive taste of the amines this case it will be seen that it is admitted by the defense of the defendants that the worsted braid is taxed 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent, on the value. Even the worsted braid is taxed 50 cents a pound and 30 per cent, on the value. Even the worsted braid is taxed 50 cents a pound and 30 per cent, on the value. Even the worsted braid is taxed 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent, on the value. Even the worsted braid is taxed 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent, on the value. Even the Hannibal fireman pound and 30 per cent, on the value. Even the worsted braid is taxed 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent, on the value. Even the Hannibal fireman pound and 35 per cent, on the value. Even the worsted by the defense of the defendants that the act in question is the fruit of corruption. A host of certificates might be given here to would visit their condemnation upon the political party or members of that party he indulges in a velvet collar and wadding, it is only 60 and 50 cents per pound respect. it is only 60 and 50 cents per pound respect- man of the Rock Island train, were seriit is only 60 and 50 cents per pound respectively, with the 35 per cent, on the value. It ously injured. The blame has not yet been that the act was the fruit of corruption. The bor, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

THE 100-3 ACT Nashville-Argument For and Against the Advancement of the Case.

Gantt Opposed-Points Made.

Nashville Banner; "A bill was filed May, 1881, enjoining the State Funding Board, composed of Comptroller Nolan, from proceeding to carry out the require-ments of the 100-3 act to settle the bonded indebtedness of the State. The fiat was grant-

The bill first gives a history of the creation glass, and cats his bread raised with 20 per cent. taxed soda; and, after esting his well-taxed repast, perhaps he lights his 120 per cent. taxed sogar with a 70 per cent, taxed match, and then reclines back in his easy \$10 00 chair, rejoicing that in no other country on this habitable globe could a man enjoy the privilege of so much taxation. Cheap clothing is a blessing to the poor man, and this increase of privalege of privalege of privalege of so much taxation. The court will probably give its opinion depended upon their votes; that one member of the Legislature received \$10,00, another \$15,000, and a third was paid \$5000, but his increase of privalege of privalege of privalege of so much taxation. clothing is a blessing to the poor man, and this increase of price benefits no one but the manufacturers, who are cuabled to establish great monopolies and grow rich by imposing intolerable burdens upon the great mass of

1. Because it appropriates revenue for a Ano

but is introduced in Congress to make navigates a rever of importance, and which has
but few obstructions to impede the regular
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him at of the componies impede the regard and at the componies of the componies o sendances are proposed, and it is gigantic swindle, and must be branded as may be diverted by the conpens to pay interest on the bonds issued under this act.

It violates the constitution, which provides that the Legislature shall have no wides the constitution to this non-appearance to fill an engagement during the past week, which is the constitution to the same than the constitution that the con

sive of the code.

The bill further alleges that the 100-3 act is ambiguous, and asks for a construction of he act by the court.

Complainants and Attorneys. Schoolfield, W. N. Wilkerson, T. H. Clinton John S. Miller, E. R. Hart, W. H. Kennedy, Shelby county; Lewis A. Green, O. B. Jen-kins, Summer county; P. C. Talley, W. J. Franklin county: vi. M. T. Polk, Davidson e are gratified to see that an effort will be Mrs. Polk, which these ladies propose to county; J. N. Nolan, Humphreys county; and to induce the present Congress to make place in the White House by the side of her D. A. Nunn, Haywood county.

W. A. Cherry, of the firm of Cherr

On the 13th of July, 1881, on the mo of the defendants, Chancellor Merritt, of the Davidson county Chancery Court, dissolved the injunction as granted by Judge Williams the intrinsic virtues which constitute the on its fa e. The complainants appealed the The Supreme Court met at 9:30 o'clock his morning to hear argument in the case There were present Chief-Justice Deaderick ludges Ewing, Freeman, Turney and Me this will certainly contribute one hundred farland. Judge Cooper being incompetent, dollars. Any money sent to Mrs. James N. the Governor appointed Edwin H. Ewing, of Rutherford county, to sit in his stead. Falls, 357 Jeffer on street extended, will be promptly remitted to Miss Maxwell, the court-room was throughd with spectators, all the stats being occupied, and a number

persons standing. Chief Justice-Dearderick said to-day had een set apart for argument to advance the might proceed at their pleasure.

urer at Nashville. This is an enter-

the Treasurer, it will indicate that our peo-ple have lost the pride of other days.

THE BROKEN BRIDGE.

The St. Charles Bridge Disaster Investi-

Commiss oners.

hird span will follow unless it is rebuilt.

but he will not say so publicly at this time.

Was Mr. John W. Forney a representative

man? And was he a leader in his chosen

Mr. Forney, the man, is beyond all buman

be granted that he was industrious, many-sided, progressive, and even useful. But it

gated by the Missouri Railroad

160-3 case, and that the attorneys in the case Mr. McP. Smith's Assument Mr. McP. Smith read and cited certain tatute providing for the advancement of portant cases. He cited certain sections the code authorizing the Supreme Court to make rules for its practice. He cated the case of the State ex rel. cs. A. S. Marks, as howing the power of the court to advan St. Louis, December 13.—The Gibe Demionul's special from St. Charles, rec ived very late last night, says that State Railroad belongs to all courts." He read other sec-

tions of the code and from the English law, Legislature, which says in substance that it shall be the duty of the several courts of the State to advance cases involving matters of

free of every impediment to navigation, will draw to its tributaries such appropriations as their merits deserve. The Mississippi Valley contains two millions of square miles, about two-thirds the area of He showed where the Supreme Court had advanced the Bank of Ten case; the Clerks' Bill case; the case of the State ex rel. to. A. S. Marks, and another case involving vital questions. The claim to ad-

> Ex-Governor Marks's Argument. Ex-Governor Marks, of the opposing counwere upn cessarily alarmed concerning the been entered in this county, and the deeds speedy advangement of the case, a imitting, have been recorded in the Chancery Clerk's however, that there is danger of collecting office, in the name of George F. Phillips, \$1,500,000 useless or unjust taxes. He said the Fauding Board were not officers in the There is no more submerged land in this strict sense of the law. He asked the ques- county belonging to the State of Mississippi law. The law provided for the hearing of not live in this county." cases in their order. There were reasons, grave in their character, why this case

court may not declare this case unconstituhe people the right to approve of the mortgage placed upon them? He said the ques-tion of the passage of the 100 3 act by corstatement that he was a great editor, a great journalist, or a representative of what is best in a laborious and responsible profession.

Some French Scandals.

French society does not seem particularly

State will give his syndicate aid, they will, in the next four years, bring to the State state of the 100 3 act by corruption would be discussed at another time, but if it was the fruit of corruption it ought to be stamped out. The highest public policy demands that corruption shall not take they are defeated uplear that they are defeated u French society does not seem particularly that they are defeated unless the court healthy under its latest form of government.

There is a requisive case now here two are defeated unless the court grants them extraordinary favors. He said the hopes created thereby.

States insisting upon the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the court for the relief of Pen Halliday; also to established the relief of Pen Halliday; also

Mr. George Gantt argued that the case ought not to be advanced; that there is no necessity for its advancement. He charged that the act was the fruit of corruption. The

in the state of the wears rubber estapenders it is only 35 per cent, if he wears a cotton shirt it is 35 per cent, if he wears a cotton shirt it is 35 per cent, taxed thread, if this poor fellow wears a French call boot on Sunday he pays 30 per cent, taxed thread, if this poor fellow wears a French call boot on Sunday he pays 30 per cent, tax for the fops and 35 per cent, and 3 was brought, and it would be indelicate in Central road.

the Supreme Court to interfere with it. He said the Funding Board was the board of bondholders and railroads. In conclusion, he thought the motion to advance ought not GENTLEMAN GEORGE

GENTLEMAN GEORGE

performed, and in such manner as the Legislature of the States shall provide.

Senator Pendleton's bill was then informally laid on the table, and Senator Beck's he thought the motion to advance ought not to prevail. At the conclusion of Mr. Gantt's argument the court ordered a recess of ten Of Ohio, Wakes Up Civil Service Reform

Mr. Thomas Malone's Argument. Mr. Thomas Malone, for the advancement of the case, closed the argument. He said Mr. McPhail Smith, it would seem, had exproper administration of justice. For the Supreme Court was asked to consider the charge of corruption and bribery brought against the General Assembly. He said we have here a set of defendents refusing to hear their own case. There was no statute in Tentheir own case. There was no statute in Tentheir own case. nessee depriving the courts of Tennessee of discrimination in railroad charges, the right of advancing cases; neither was ness, he could scarcely see in what question the State might be interested. He said when the complainants asked the Supreme Court o sit upon the purity and integrity of the

the attorneys on that side, but would come with better grace from a demagogue making a stump speech to the people. The argument of each of the attorneys was

a Mismanager, as Airy and Frisky as a Little Dog in High Oats.

**eaght Every appropriation bill for the impervement of our rivers and harbors is hoods for argument. They deceive the ignorant masses by sophistry and duplicity. They assume to be the friends of labor, when in fact they are compelling labor to submit to taxation, which goes directly into the pockets of the monopolists.

4. It violates the constitution, which provides that the Legislature shall have no power to suspend any general law for the benefit of individuals inconsistent with the general laws of the land; nor to pass any law for the benefit of individuals inconsistent with the general laws of the land; nor to pass any law granting to any individuals or exemptions other than such as may be able to bring himself within the provides for the funding of bonds held by certain bond holders, but specially exempts bonds held by the charitable and educational institutions of the State.

4. It violates the constitution, which provides that the Legislature shall have no power to suspend any general law for the benefit of individuals nor to just any law granting to any individuals or indivi holders, but specially exempts bonds held by the charitable and educational institutions of the State.

5. It violates the constitution, which provides that all acts which repeal, revive or amend former laws, shall recite in their caption or otherwise the title or substance of the law repealed, revived or amended. Said act repeals the fitty-first section of the act of March, 1873, which prohibits the reserption of anything but treasury warrants, gold and silver coin, United States bank and Treasury notes and old issue of the Bank of Tennessee for taxes, by making coupons receivable for taxes, and repeals sections 210 to 213 inclusive of the code.

Silled. To my surprise, several weeks since, I received a letter from the office of Mr. Brooks saying he wished me to take the week commencing December 11th. I could not do this on account of other engagements already made, and so notified. Mr. Brooks then proposed to play me at the St. Charles a strong attraction which must play two weeks at the Grand Operahouse. I was anxious to play in that theater and declined to be transferred to the St. Charles. My next communication from Mr. Brooks then proposed to play me at the St. Charles of the strong attraction which must play two weeks at the Grand Operahouse. I was anxious to play in that theater and declined to be transferred to the St. Charles. My next communication from Mr. Brooks then proposed to play me at the St. Charles of the strong attraction which must play two weeks at the Grand Operahouse. I was anxious to play in that theater and declined to be transferred to the St. Charles of t

at the St. Charles he would declare the enough I was very anxious to appear in New Orleans, and keep my original engagement. Upon this dismissal my manager, Mr. John J. Collins, instituted a suit for damages in to direct for this purpose, amendments are sold its fributaries, and when the bill comes up on its first passage it is usually defeated because the purpose of carrying out the object contemplated by these resolutions a society.

The complainants are Henry J. Lynn, E. M. Apperson, M. C. Pearce, S. Mansfield, H. Furstenheim, W. F. Taylor, Thomas Gale, against Brooks, Connor and Norton. No denial passage it is usually defeated because contemplated by these resolutions a society.

The complainants are Henry J. Lynn, E. M. Apperson, M. C. Pearce, S. Mansfield, H. Furstenheim, W. F. Taylor, Thomas Gale, and when the bill comes up on its ford amages in the courts of St. Lonis, where he resides, against Brooks, Connor and Norton. No denial passage it is usually defeated because contemplated by these resolutions a society. the past week by the advice of my counsel, who said I could safely do so without invalidating my claim for damages, as I had been

Grand Operahouse in New Orleans," M Collins was seen, and he corroborated the statement of the case made by Mr. Warde here is, of course, another side to be heard out it is apparent that an effort was made I . Brooks to throw Mr. Warde out, and by thought to be best for his interest.

MISSISSIPPI MISCELLANY. A new cotton factory will begin operation Water Valley within a few weeks. The Clarion thinks that the very first ac the Legislature will be the pint law. Mrs. W. A. Gage, of Memphis, is visiting Iolly Springs, the guest of Major San Barr, of the Corinth Subsoiler, took in the

his paper. Major Walthall, of Biloxi, is writing Mississippi's coast. It is to be il ustrated. The Raymond Gazette and Okolona Messe are in favor of General Featherston for the Supreme bench. Colonel William M. Inge, of Corinth, i mentioned for Speaker of the Mississipp House of Representatives. Mr. Monroe McClurg, editor of the Vaider

Nucleus, was married December 5th, to Mis-

Atlanta Exposition. At least he says so in

Ida B. Williams, of Vaiden. J. W. Lambert, editor of the Natchez Democrat, was elected Sheriff of Adams county at the recent election. Timely assistance saved the colored Ma onic Lodge building at Charleston from being destroyed by fire last week. The Yazoo Herold save that the fegools of that city, for white and colored pupils, are kept open ten months in the year. Mr. E. S. Wilson, Secretary of the Missis sippi Press Association, is a candidate for the lerkship of the next House of Representa-

rs are candidates for Public Printer, agains olonel J. L. Power, the present State

both of Jackson, Mississippi, the former Stalwart Republican and the latter Greenback, have "gone dead" again since the elecprise, died in that place, November 20, 1881 aged seventy years.

f cotton and 400,000 pounds of wool are annually converted into cloth. The mills ru twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours fre-Batesville Blade: "The Rev. D. C. Brow. lately stationed at West Point, is now the stationed him at West Point. Mr. Brow preached his opening sermon in the Metho dist Church last Sunday." Corinth Subsoiler and Democrat: "How long

will we have to wait to hear from the King cople at Marion on the day of the election Will they investigate the matter? Will they do anything? Will they not at least sa The gentlemen who entered these lands do him, sat down and made the very appoint-

Mr. H. B. Evers, of England, represent a London syndicate, has recently bought 676,000 acres of land from the State of Mississippi, lying principally in the Yazoo deita, and for which he has paid the State about \$50,000. Mr. Evers says that if the Was the President to be blamed for this? Ing a tax on tobacco produced within the

order to have precedence to-morrow. Senator Beck temporarily yielded the floor. Senator Davis [W. Va.] offered a resolu-

Bills introduced and referred: By Senator Vest: To incorporate the In-terocean Ship Railway company; also for Of the Plunder System-Dawes, Hill and commissioners to ascertain what just claims for services by officers and privates of mili-Voorhees Also Take a Handtary organizations in Missouri in the sup-pression of the rebellion in concert, and sub-ject to the orders of the United States House Proceedings. authorities, still remain unpaid and not as-

dier-General. By Senator Windom: Authorizing the there any statute requiring courts in Tennessee to hear cases in the order in which they are docketed. He said if the State is not interested in settling its vast bonded indebted or the removal of their legal disabilities.

Senator Windom: Mandrian construction of a branch Union Pacific railcommittee of seven, to be appointed by the chair, on the extension of suffrage to women or the removal of their legal disabilities. He asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. from Sioux City, Iowa, westward, so as to connect with the Union Pacific west of Cheyconsideration of the resolution. Senator Vest objected. Senator Vest objected.

Senator Ransom submitted a resolution Pacific act of 1864, except that the company constituting a select committee of five-to in-quire and report as to the condition of the Potomac river in front of the city of Wash-Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, ington, the navigability of said river, the the bill to place General Grant on the army

effects of bridges across the same upon navi- retired list. Senator Maxey, of the committee, said the what action ought to be taken in the premises, etc. Adopted, and Senators Ransom, Jones [Nev.], Kellogg, Conger and Vest constituted the committee.

Senator Maxey, of the committee, said the report just made was not unanimous, and looking up your record, Corkhill, and I'll show you up." Subsequently Guiteau again interrupted the examination, and shouted, "I see that crank, Talmage, has been doing gation, floods and health of the city, and mittee on Labrary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing for the Congressional library the printed set of rec-ords and briefs of cases in the Supreme At the close of the morning's business Sen regulate and improve the civil service. He defined the spoils system thus: "The universal rule—if there be any exception to it, it only emphasizes the rule—is service and office, partisan work and official salary as pay, and a change in office-holder as soon as the salary shall have been said of the late H. M. Carpenter.

Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution requiring the President, if in his opin-

salary shall have been paid for the work, or a better or newer worker appears." He traced respondence between the Government of the United States and the United States diplo-Guiteau's motive in shooting President Gar-field, and said: "The fact is patent that he matic agents in Peru and Chili since April believed the President was responsible for his failure. He wanted a new deal in the distrispondence on the subject as may be in posses-sion of the Department. Agreed to without oution of offices. He believed a new President would make a new distribution, and that dissent.

A resolution was also adopted instructing he would have another chance. The desire for office and the belief that he had earned it, the belief that the President could and ought to divide the spoils among the victors, the brutal spirit of our politics which tra-

the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation was needed to enable the widows and heirs of soldiers to receive the benefits of the bounties to said soldiers while iving, and remaining unpaid at the time of their decease.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the memorials affecting the title of the New York Senators to their seats was laid on the table, after a statement by Senator Garland that on examination he saw nothing to dissent from in the report. This was regarded as finally disposing of the ceptional. The causes which contributed to it are imbedded in our system and are ever present." Of the effect of the spoils system

tion to speak to-morrow upon his resolution referring to the Committee on Finance the portions of the President's message in regard to the repeal of the silver acts authorizing tificates.
Senator Davis [III] offered a bill for the of legislation, but too often they are tempted by their friends and supporters, a d are almost coerced to make the support of an administration canditional upon obtaining offices for their friends. Nor is this all, or even Second Circuit Judge for the Seventh judicial circuit of the United States. After a short executive session the Senate

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to audit all claims for services and expenses growing out of the illness and burial of the late President Garfield; also to consider possible; it levies contributions on the sala-ries of all offices, and expends vast sums thus collected in corrupting voters; it lowers the late President Garheld; also to consider what allowance, pension or privilege should be granted to the widow and family of the late President.

Mr. Robeson offered a resolution for the

> the ground that the majority of the commit The resolution for the appointment of ommittee on Census was adopted.
>
> Bills introduced and referred: For the set lement of Nicaraguan claims, to repeal the internal revenue tax on matches, bank checks, snuff, cigars, and spirits distilled from By Mr. Morrison: To reduce existing tariff duties on imported goods ten per cent. By Mr. Springer: For appraisement of telegraph lines, property and effects, and t secure information concerning postal tele-

graphing in other countries.

By Mr. Shelly: To equalize home o to graduate and reduce the price of pub lie lands to actual settlers. igration. That and another bill introduced side in this country at the date of the reaty. The class specially exempted by

men, students and government agents. mining and agricultural interests in Cali-By Mr. Phelps [Conn.]: Asserting the con resentatives to originate all revenue mean res, and providing for the revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws of the of duty, material or manufactures produced equipment, or repair, of any vessel built, equipped, or repaired in the United States, engaged in either foreign or domestic trade also, making the Patent office a separate department; also for the appointment of a emmission of colored men to inquire into

the intellectual condition of the colored peo-ple of the South; also, making trade dollars egal-tender: also, abolishing the tax on detor Dawes, replying to criticisms upon his posits in savings banks; also, to repeal the tax on bank checks. By Mr. Stephens: Relative to a metric system of weights and measures; also, for the coinage of "stella" and goloid dollars. By Mr. Cook: To utilize the surplus waters f Hot Springs, Arkansas. By Mr. March: Authorizing taxation by perintend and control all examinations in the States of United States legal-tender notes Commissioners of Interstate Commerce. By Mr. Thomas: To equalize bounties

liti- also, to tax the manufacture of oleomarson, want to have any liti-gation on the subject. His own efforts have garine. which would evolve legislation of practical utility, and he had stated, and now retenth census. It fixes the number of Repreiterated, that for ten years the statute books sentatives at 322; also regulates the export had contained authority enough to accom- of oleomargarine.

the civil service was in the people of the | Monday in November; also, to regulate interountry, and could not be applied effectively state commerce. By Mr. Calkins: Relative to civil-service By Mr. Sherwin: Proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of post- broker, of New York, had known the pris-

see how a remedy was to be applied by legis-lation. One great difficulty, he thought, was

By Mr. Browne [Ind.]: Proposing a con stitutional amendment fixing the number of Representatives in the House at 350. settlers on public lands; also, proposing a ceed constitutional amendment fixing the of office of civil officers at four years. postage on letters and letter matter to two lands in severalty to the Indians; also, office, appealing to him to make appoint- establish educational institutions for the edments for that purpose, in the choice language of that Judge, "of cemeating our coalition in Virginia to control the State election." What was that By Mr. White: Appropriating \$10,000,000 shouted: "Oh, Phillips, that is certainly the for supplemental aid to free public schools, hight of absurdity. You for chief editor!"

from Ohio had said that much, but had not ritories in proportion to the degree of ill eracy; also to lessed crime and huns a suffer ment which that judge had sesignated as sait; also, to permit tobacco-growers to sell "cementing our coalition;" and then, perhaps \$1000 worth free from internal revenue tax. By Mr. Turner; To abolish the duty of civil service reform, to be introduced into trace-chains and on all agricultural imple

mitted by the defense of the defendants that oil has long acted as a great objection to its the act in question is the fruit of corruption.

Only a first truth when he said the trouble in all this was with the people. If the could be acted as a great objection to its great truth when he said the trouble in all this was with the people. If the could be acted as a great objection to its great truth when he said the trouble in all this was with the people. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of Wil
| Whist was with the people would visit their condemnation upon the political party or members of that party |

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GUITEAU'S WIFE

Assassin-Expert Testimeny for ion relative to pension frauds, which was the Prosecution.

> Villain Will Stretch Hemp-The Insanity Game Blocked.

some sensationalism business in this case. He had better go slow. He has been before his syned several times for lying, and has the reputation, in New York, of running for

Scoville endeavored to introduce as evito Shaw, a witness for the prosecution, by asking the witness to state to the jury what he (Scoville) had told him.
Witness said he had learned in relation to

out that Shaw was guilty of perjury in New Jersey, and was told by the Judge from the bench that he ought to be convicted and sent jury ought to know what kind of witnesses you are bringing here to ruin my reputa-tion."

Witness thought the proper way to sum-mon experts would be for the court to sum-

of New York, was next examined. The audience listened intently as the distin-guished physician defined insanity, and the several phrases thereof. Dr. Barker's comprehensive and positive conclusions were all in accord with the theory of the prosecution. the tone and degrades the sentiment not only of public men, but more important still, of the whole people behind them. We must supplement this system; we must drive it out with hue and cry. In its place we must put the other and better system, founded on the idea that public offices are public trusts, to be administered solely for the public good; that the fittestmen shall be administered solely for the public good; that the fittestmen shall be administered solely for the public good; the president of the widow and family of the late President.

Mr. Robeson offered a resolution for the appointment of the following select committees: On Census, Reform in Civil Service, the Law Respecting the Election of the President and Vice President, Epidemic of with the theory of the prosecution.

Mr. Robeson offered a resolution for the appointment of the following select committees: On Census, Reform in Civil Service, the Law Respecting the Election of the President and Vice President, and the jury what he meant by irresistible impulses, and the answer was, "perversions of emotion to such a degree as to produce the individual's former life, and to such a degree as to conduct entirely at variance with the individual's former life, and to such a degree as to completely control the will power, would constitute an interest to the president.

Mr. Robeson offered a resolution for the appointment of the following select committees: On Census, Reform in Civil Service, the Law Respecting the Election of the Judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to explain to the judge Cox requested the witness to where a man is compelled to commit a crime

Ans .- When that fact can be proved, sir, Guiteau-That's just my case, sir [with an air of satisfaction]; then, turning to Sco-ville: "Come, that's the whole case, let's have recess; I'm getting hungry,"

Mrs. Scoville desired to ask a question,
and Guiteau said: "Oh, you keep still; it's all they can do to put up with me."

Judge Cox assented, and Mrs. Scoville asked: "Can a man be born insane?" and the answer was: "No, madame; he could be born an idiot or an imbecile; insanity is an

. S. Gobell, of New York, took the witness

like to know what they expect to prove by this witness. I think we have had about enough of this kind of testimony. I only know this man slightly. Judge Cox-It is not necessary to state in advance. Go on, Mr. Witness. the prisoner desired to solicit for him; wit ness paid him twenty-five dollars, but never realized any business from his efforts; the prisoner told witness that he was about to marry a wealthy lady, and was to have the Austrian mission, and wanted to borrow \$200; witness did not detect any evidence of un

W. P. COPELAND H. T. KETCHAM.

New York, attorney-at-law, knew the prisoner in 1873, when he occupied a desk in the office of Judge Howe. The witness re-Scoville objected to all testimony going to misdemeanor by the prisoner Guiteau-(indignantly)-I never got a cent from this man in my life. He was only a poor clerk; I didn't consider him a proper associate for a high-toned lawyer like my s.lf. The prisoner continually interrupted irrelevant. Finally, turning to Scoville, he

You'll be on trial as a crank yourself if you don't look out. Why, you are getting worse than Corkhill." HENRY WOOD. of Philadelphia, had known the prisoner some

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Shamefully Slandered in Court by the

It Now Begins to Look as Though the

Washington, December 13.—Dr. Spitzks resumed his testimony in the Guiteau case to-day. Mr. Corkhill handed to the witness a slip of paper, upon which was drawn a diagram of the human head, and said: "Now, Doctor, supposing this to be the prisoner's head, will you please point out the irragularities to which you referred yesterday?" Before any reply could be made, Guiteau nised a laugh by saying, "That accounts for it. A hatter came to see me this morning, and offered me a hat if I would let him take Government will have to do so."
Witness went on giving his reasons for considering the prisoner insane.

Upon the question being asked by Cork-kill, Guiteau broke in with, "I have been

a house of prostitution. I have got my eye on several of these cranks, and if they don't on several of these cranks, and if they don't go slow I'll give some more of them some free advertising. The high-toned portion of the American people are beginning to take the right view of this case." dence what he (Scoville) had said in relation

Shaw. Objection was made and sustained, when Guiteau shouted out: "We have found

mon them, irrespective of the chances of what their testimony might be. Corkhill insisted that the witness had attacked the character and honesty of experts

and, shaking his head at Colonel Corkhill, shouted: "It's the unanimous judgment of the American people that you are a consu-mate jackass, Corkhill. This gentleman is an honest man, and if your skull was not so thick you could see it." The witness desired to explain his position, opinion that the expert who will in this court testify that the prisener is same is, in my opinion, no expert, or a dishonest one."

DR. PORDYCE BARKER,

by an impulse he cannot resist, is he sane or

acquired state after birth." Recess.

journalist, was called and identified son newspaper slips. Guiteau-You're no lawyer, Copeland.

the board, such as proposed, would depend for its efficiency solely upon the spirit of the executive who appointed it. His own conviction was that the remedy for the above accomplished. He believed the admission of Territories as States in the Union. It prohibits their admission until their population is equal to that required in a Congressional district. Guitean here took occasion to slander his

wife in the most outrageous term. "Thi man," he said, "knew her before I did; you oner since 1868; first knew him in Chicago, Guiteau became extremely angry at the statement made by the witness, and rattled off

a perfect tirade of abuse. Several minutes elapsed before the examination could proknown the prisoner, never saw anything to The cross-examination was continued untiinterrupted by Guiteau with contradiction When the witness said Guiteau had de sired him (witness) to act as editor-in-chie of one of his newspaper projects, Guiteau laughed immoderately for some minutes, and

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